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From the Richmond Whig.

JOHN BELL'S SLAVERY RECORD.

The opponents of John Bell, by means of garbled extracts from his speeches, torn from their context, are striving to make the impression that he has been in his public course, and still is, untrue to the institution of slavery.—Though a southern man, born, and all his life identified with, by association and individual interest, the institution of slavery—though for twenty years the representative and agent of a slaveholding community in the councils of the country—he is still denounced as an Abolitionist, a traitor to the South, and an affiliator with the Republicans of the North. The absurdity of these charges is apparent upon their very face, and yet they are persisted in the South, especially by Breckinridge orators who go about the State speaking without any competition.

In order, once for all, to put up a quietus to these charges, and afford our friends advocating the claims of Col. Bell evidence from the record, at once effectual and indisputable, we republish the following compilation of Mr. Bell's votes upon questions involving the institution of slavery, which we find prepared to our hand by the Georgia Southern Watchman.

If this record does not effectually dispose of the false charges brought against Mr. Bell, at least to the satisfaction of fair-minded men, we are sadly mistaken:

June 26th, 1848.—On Mr. Hale's motion to instruct the committee on the District of Columbia, to bring in a bill to abolish slavery there, Mr. Bell voted No.—[Congressional Globe, Volume 18, page 872.

July 26th 1848.—When the Clayton Compromise was before the Senate, Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, moved an amendment excluding slavery from Oregon. On this motion Mr. Bell voted No.—[Congressional Globe, Vol. 18, page 1002.

Aug. 10th, 1848.—On the Oregon bill, Mr. Douglas moved an amendment embracing the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Bell voted Yea, with Messrs. Berrien, Calhoun, H. V. Johnson, Hunter and others.—[Con. Globe, Vol. 18, page 1061.

Aug. 12th, 1848.—On motion that the Senate recede from the Missouri Compromise Amendment to the Oregon Bill, Mr. Bell voted No, in the same company.—[Con. G., Vol. 18, page 1078.

Jan. 16th, 1850.—Mr. Seward presentod a petition for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Berrien moved to lay on the table the question of reception—in other words, to refuse to entertain the petition. On Mr. Berrien's motion, Mr. Bell voted Yea. [Con. G., Vol. 21, page 164.

Feb. 7th, 1850.—Upon a similar motion in relation to a Petition against new Slave States and Territories, Mr. Bell voted Yea.—[Con. G., Vol. 21, page 310.

April 19th, 1850.—Upon a similar motion in relation to a petition to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, Mr. Bell again voted Yea.—[Con. G., Vol. 21, page 770.

June 5th, 1850.—On Mr. Chase's amendment to the Compromise Bill "that nothing herein contained shall be construed as authorising or permitting the introduction of slavery, or the holding of persons as property within the said Territory," Mr Bell voted No.—[Con. G., Vol. 21, pages 1084 and 1154.

June 5th, 1850.—Mr. Berrien offered an amendment to the Compromise Bill, that "no law shall be passed (by the Territorial Legislature) establishing or prohibiting African slavery." This was against Squatter Sovereignty. Mr. Bell voted Yea.—[Con. G., Vol. 21, page 1164.

June 5th, 1850.—Mr. Hale moved to amend the Bill by inserting the word "allowing," which would have the effect to prevent the Territorial Legislature from protecting or otherwise recognizing slavery. On this motion Mr. Bell voted No.—[Con. G., Vol. 21, page 1125.

June 5th, 1850.—Mr. Seward's amendment forbidding slavery in New Mexico and Utah. Mr. Bell voted No.—[Con. Globe, Vol. 21, page 1134.

June 5th, 1850.—Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, had offered an amendment to the Compromise Bill in these words: "Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to prevent said Territorial Legislature from passing such laws as may be necessary for the protection of the rights of property of every kind, which may have been, or may be hereafter, conformably to the Constitution and Laws of the United States, held in or introduced into, said Territory. On this amendment Mr. Bell voted Yea.—[Con. G., Vol. 21, pages 1074 and 1134.

June 6th, 1850.—Mr. Yulee moved an amendment to a compromise bill, extending the Constitution and the Laws of the United States over the Territory of Utah. This, according to Mr. Bell's doctrine, would recognize the rights to carry slaves there, and he voted Yea.—[Con. G., Vol. 21, page 1146.

June 6th, 1850.—Mr. Baldwin moved an amendment continuing in force in the Territory of Utah the Mexican Laws prohibiting slavery, till they be altered or repealed by Congress. Mr. Bell voted No.—[Con. Globe, Vol. 21 page 1148.

June 17th, 1850.—Upon the motion of Mr. Soule to amend the bill, by providing that the Territories, when admitted as States should "be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitutions may prescribe," Mr. Bell voted [illegible]—[Con. Globe, Vol. 21, page 1289.

June 19, 1850.—On the amendment proposed by Mr. Davis of Mississippi, repealing all laws pre-existing in the Territories which "restricted the full enjoyment of any right of person or property of any citizens of the United States," Mr. Bell voted Yea—[Con. G., Vol. 21, page 1254. The effect of this would be to repeal the anti-slavery laws of Mexico.

Aug. 23d, 1850.—On the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill, Mr. Bell voted Yea.—[Con. Globe, Vol. 21, page 1647.

Sept. 10th, 1850.—The bill to abolish the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia was before the Senate. The penalty for violating the law was the emancipation of the slave.—This penalty was disliked by the Southern men who were unwilling that slaves should be manumitted by authority of Congress for any purpose. Mr. Pearce moved to change the penalty to a fine of $500. On this motion Mr. Bell voted Yea.—[Con. Globe, Vol. 21 page 1794.

Sept. 12th, 1850.—Mr. Seward moved to amend the Bill by abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, if a majority of the people upon a vote taken for that purpose, should be in favor of it. Mr. Bell voted No.—[Con. Globe, Vol. 21, pages 1794 and 1810.

Sept. 18th, 1850.—The bill to prevent the enticing away of slaves in the District of Col. was before the Senate. Mr. Hale moved to recommit it, with instructions to the Committee to report a bill abolishing slavery in the District. Mr. Bell voted No.—[Con. Globe, Vol. 21, page 1859.

Sept. 28th, 1850.—An amendment was moved to the bill prohibiting the Slave Trade in the District giving power to the Corporation of Washington and Georgetown to prevent free negroes from settling there. Mr. Bell voted for the amendment.—[Appendix to Con. Globe, Vol. 21, page 1074.

Sept. 28th, 1850.—Mr. Bell voted against the bill to abolish the Slave Trade in the District, having first tried in vain to make it more acceptable to the South in three particulars, viz: by changing the penalty from emancipation to a fine, giving power to the Corporation in the District to expel free negroes, and enacting more stringent laws against enticing away slaves from thier owners.—[Appendix to Con. Globe, Vol. 22, page 1674.

Sept. 19, 1850.—On the motion to take up the Bill "to prevent enticing of slaves in the District of Columbia," Mr. Bell voted YEA.—[Cong. Globe, Vol. 21, page 1870.—The motion was lost and thus the bill failed.

May 26, 1852.—Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from Friends, praying the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. On a motion to lay it on the table, (in other words to refuse to consider it,) Mr. Bell voted YEA.—[Cong. Globe-Vol. 24, page 1475.

Aug. 26th, 1852.—The Appropriation Bill was before the Senate. Mr. Sumner moved an amendment, providing that no money should be applied to pay for the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. On this motion Mr. Bell voted No.—[Appendix to Cong. Globe, Vol. 25, page 1425.

July 14, 1854.—On Mr. Dixon's amendmend to the Homestead Bill, to confine its benefit to *white* persons, Mr. Bell voted YEA.—[Cong. Globe, Vol. 28, page 1774.

July 31st, 1854.—Mr. Sumner moved for leave to introduce a Bill repealing the Fugitive Slave Law. On this motion, Mr. Bell voted No.—[Cong. Globe, Vol. 28, page 2023.

Feb. 23d, 1855.—On the Bill to protect officers of the United States in the execution of the laws, (designed to facilitate the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law,) Mr. Bell voted YEA.—[Appendix to Cong. Globe, Vol. 31, page 246.

Feb. 23d, 1855.—On an amendment proposed by Mr. Sumner, repealing the Fugitive Slave Law, Mr. Bell voted No.—[Appendix to Cong. Globe, Vol. 31, page 246.

Unionism vs Sectionalism in Texas.

A very large and spirited meeting was held at Austin city, Texas recently, of those who are opposed to the secession movement of the South. The people were out in their strength. A noble speech was made by the "Old Hero," Sam Houston.

The Austin City Intelligencer, in giving an account of the proceedings, says of Gen. Houston:

Gen. Houston spoke apparently under much suffering and well nigh exhausted. Yet he never carried with him more completely the feelings of his audience. It may have been that there was in the war-worn face of the old warrior, in his exhausted condition, a something which cut to the hearts of the people for whom he had fought and struggled, telling them that his eloquent voice would ere long be hushed and his brave arm lie nerveless in death, never again to be raised in defence of the people. This may have heightened the interest of the scene.

His words were the words of counsel and entreaty, of expostulation and reproof. The feeling beautiful appeals for the union for the sake of the Union, the glowing tributes to its value in the past and present, and the eulogies upon the patriots who gave their lives and service for its defence and perpetuity, the scathing yet sorrowful rebukes to the wild disunion crew who are mad enough to plot its destruction, will never be forgotten by that audience. What lover of the name of Henry Clay will ever forget the appeal in behalf of his memory to stand by the Union? What lover of the name of Andrew Jackson will ever loose the remembrance of the picture of that venerated shade, imploring the hosts that once rallied under his banner, to stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of the Union? Who, that has a patriotic emotion will ever forget the tribute to these glorious names, who, though in their greatness differing in many things, were as one for the Union?

It was a speech such a patriot should make, such as patriots should heed. He was not for men, but for principles "Let men be judged," he said, "by their records. If they are National, approve them; if they are Sectional condemn." He spoke for a union of conservative men here and all over the Union to defeat Sectionalism, and declared his determination to support the Union ticket; now before the people of Texas. He exposed the designs and [illegible] of the secession party, and while admitting that many who were supporting it were not disunionists, showed that the whole disunion party at the South was supporting it.

Though in the condition described, Gen. H. spoke for near an hour; and though his utterance was at times husky and weak, the flame of the old fire, which so oft has warmed up the hearts of the people, would break forth, and then with words such as no other man can utter, he threw the charms of his eloquence over the almost breathless crowd. When he closed, well nigh exhausted, enthusiasm, which had been suppressed fearful some words would be lost, burst forth in wild shouts and cheers.

BRECKINRIDGE'S STRENGTH.

The Wilmington Journal ventured upon untenable ground a week or two ago when it questioned the strength of Bell and Everett in Pennsylvania, and asserted that they had but 5,000 friends among the 80,000 voters of Philadelphia. In addition to the reply we made to it at the time, we may cite the following from the Richmond Whig:—

"In answer to the inquiry of our contemporary, [the Lynchburg Republican,] whether Bell got more votes in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana than Breckinridge, we reply—*yes*. So far as we have seen, Breckinridge did'nt get a solitary vote in either of those States There was not a single Breckinridge candidate run in either of those States—and for the simple reason that there are no Breckinridge voters in those States, or next to none. On the other hand, Bell obtained a great many votes both in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Bell candidates for Congress were run in both of those States—in Pennsylvania six or eight at least, and in Ohio four or five, all of whom, though defeated, polled a heavy vote.

"It is scarcely possible, under any circumstances, for Breckinridge to receive more than 20,000 votes in the Northern States—and these 20,000 voters will constitute the Federal office-holders in that section, their retainers and dependents. He has not a particle of strength in any Northern State outside of office-holding circles—and that fact is known and admitted by every intelligent and fair-minded man, woman and child in the land."

The Whig adds, that the Lynchburg Republican "has declared over and over again that "every vote given to Breckinridge at the North is virtually a vote for Lincoln." Of course then the more votes Breckinridge receives in the North, the greater the improvement in Lincoln's chances, and the fewer votes he receives there the brighter becomes the hope of the defeat of Lincoln."

And the Whig urges with much reason that Breckinridge should withdraw, and thus improve the chances of defeating Lincoln.

LINCOLN'S STRENGTH.

The N. Y. Express give reasons for its faith that Lincoln cannot carry all the free States, by several. It says,—

In California, unless the 20,631 votes of Fremont, in 1856, can be made to overcome in 1860 the 58,366 for Buchanan, and the 36,165 for Fillmore—or in 1859, the 10,110 cast for the Republican candidate for governor can be made this year to overtop the 62,255 given for the regular Democratic candidate, and the 31,298 cast for the irregular Democrat—we don't see how Mr. Abraham Lincoln is to get the electoral vote. Here are 4 votes gone.

Oregon at the late elections has given Democratic majorities. It may go Republican through the Democratic split, but the reasonable calculation is that here are 4 more votes for the Democrats.

In Rhode Island the vote will not be given for Lincoln, if the last election proves anything; and this will take off 4 votes more.

In Connecticut, in the last election the Republicans had but a little over 500 majority, and the Americans holped them. Now the Americans and Old Line Whigs go alone, or will support a Union ticket with the Democrats.

Of the remaining "sure" States, Iowa and Minnesota are considered doubtful.

But we fall back upon New York as giving votes enough to defeat Lincoln beyond all peradventure. This we can do, and for the sake of our State, and of our common country, ought to do.

GIANTS.

The bed of Og was twenty-seven feet long and seven feet broad. The height of Goliah was eleven feet; his coat weighed one hundred and fifty and his spear nineteen pounds. The body of Orestes, son of Agamemnon, leader of the Grecian expedition against Troy, was eleven and a half feet high. Maximus, a native of Spain, in the Roman Empire, was nine feet high. Maximus, originally of France, another Roman Emperor, was eight and a half feet high. His wifes bracelet served him for finger-rings. His strength was such that he could draw a loaded wagon, break a horse's jaw with his fist, crush the hardest stone with his fingers, and cleave trees with his hand. His voracity was equal to his strength, eating forty-two pounds of flesh, and drinking nineteen bottles of wine daily. Byrne and O'Brien, Irish giants, were eight feet high. A Tennessee giant, who recently died was seven feet high, weighing more than one thousand pounds. The Kentucky giant was 7 feet ten inches high.

The Duty of the South.

A few men whose character and position give them influence, openly declare that if Lincoln is elected President of the United States the only course for the South is immediate preparation for resistance. By resistance is meant either secession from the Union of one State or more, and a defiance of the authority of the Federal government within its territory, or the marching upon Washington with a body of Southern troops, to prevent the inauguration of a sectional President by force of arms.

This idea of resistance, though it finds but few upon whom allegiance to the cause is the ruling motive, will fall in either mode by which it is to be carried into practical execution, is indirectly countenanced by many who meet the present crisis, not by earnest efforts to crush out the spirit of sectionalism, but by the expressed desire now to meet the impending issue face to face that they pretend to believe is inevitable between the inhabitants of the North and the South.

Such men claim to be the Union men, but they qualify their position by the assertion that inequality of the States is not a condition on which union is possible—virtually assuming that this inequality, if it does not now exist, is the certain result of an administration of the government by the Republican Party. It is not certain that such a result may not be the consequence of the concentration of power in the hands of that overbearing sectional faction. But this grave error is committed by all who adopt conjectures of what is to happen as well ascertained facts—that they did by their action in making that a reality which is now but hazardous conjecture. They weaken that public sentiment, which if openly approved of by all men with whose interest and whose patriotism it accords, would forever forbid the contingency of a sectional administration.

It is time for this class of our citizens, and indeed for all good men, to understand fully what that issue is that is indirectly courted. It is the election of the chief of the Republican party, believing that this opens wider the gulf of separation between the sections of the nation, and creates the occasion, nay the necessity, for a hostile organization at the South. Will that follow? If Lincoln is successful in the electoral college—will he not be elected President by the voice of the people constitutionally expressed—elected too according to the primary modes of party action and popular voting. Is it for this reason that any man at the South proposes to resist? Are we prepared to disown allegiance to a Government whose ministrations hitherto have been followed only by a series of uninterrupted blessings, because at some future time an act may be committed hostile to the spirit of the constitution? Will such an issue be one that can secure for any movement we may commence not the favorable moral influence of the world, but what is far more important, the union of the South itself.

There is a public sentiment at the South that will forbid success to any movement of this character for this cause, no matter by whom it be originated and favored.—The more violent such a movement may be, the less favor would it receive. It would have no foundation in law, it would appeal to no public sense of necessity. It would have no stimulus in the public feeling of positive wrong done, or in the sense by individuals, or actual distress inflicted.

It is time that the men of the South begin to speak plainly on this subject.—The Southern masses are not ready to imitate Mexico, nor will they, like that distracted people, be put in hostility to the legal government by the pronunciamentos of any popular leader.

But if the Administration falls into sectional hands, and measures hostile to the South find countenance in the Conress and with the Executive—measures which, tho' not a violation of the spirit of the constitution—*measures rendering union dishonorable and impossible*, then the South may be relied on as one man, to fight the enemies of equality and freedom, not out of the Union, but so long as the North holds any considerable number of allies, in the Union, and for the faithful execution of all constitutional guarantees.

To-day every Southern man sees abundant indications that when such a crisis arrives, if the South maintains the dignity of a legal position, the first battle must be fought and lost or won in the free States themselves. The South holds in its hands a power to control the North mightier than the sword—the power of wealth—the exportable products of domestic industry—the sinews even of Northern and trade commerce.

It is, however, unnecessary, except to bring before the public the true position of those who calculate on forcing an issue by abetting the election of Lincoln, to speak of the course the South will pursue in case of such an event. It is in the power of the conservative men of the Union to prevent such a contingency. We of the South have no unimportant part to act to give strength and enthusiasm to the patriotism of all sections of the Union. The North now begins to be in earnest. She has abundant reason to be so; and if, which may Providence avert, there be a failure, there will be these inducements such as have never before existed, for the union of true men, from Aroostook to the Rio Grande, to make the victory a barren one to the fanatics of the Union.

New Orleans Picayune.

A Singular Disease.

The Memphis Enquirer tells of a most singular disease which periodically effects the Democratic party. So far it has baffled the skill of all the medico political faculty, though we apprehend it will soon be "classed," and treated accordingly.

We allude to the curious fact that, with but one exception since 1836, they have always believed that candidates for the Presidency, if natives of the South and slaveholders, are unsound upon the slavery question, but that the Northern man, who owns no negroes, and who can be expected to [illegible]

This is a remarkable chapter in the political history of that party, yet it is true. In 1836 Hugh L. White, born and raised in the South, was not regarded by them as so good a slavery man as Martin Van Buren, that "Northern man with Southern principles." White died true to the country and its institutions, and Van Buren turned Abolitionist and was the Abolition candidate on the Buffalo platform, in 1848, defeating Cass for the Presidency.

Taylor, born and raised in the South, and a Southern planter, was not as good a friend of the institution of slavery as Gen. Cass was; though Cass thanked his God that "he was not born in a slave State."

Gen. Scott was not as sound on the slavery question as was Gen. Pierce, though born and educated in Virginia.

The leaders of the Democratic party and the party presses abused every Southern man as opposed to that institution under which they were reared; and called them "Free-soilers and Abolitionists." It actually seemed a sort of madness with which the Democracy was periodically seized;—and in their party warfare, they forgot all the influences which education, association, opposed to our peculiar institution, and that all Southern men, from like causes, are in favor of it, they reverse all the rules governing such a case, and insist that a Presidential candidate is sound on that question only when he is of their party.

White, Harrison, Clay, Taylor and Scott, were all Southerners; yet the Democratic party branded them all as traitors to the land of their birth. Van Buren, Cass, Pierce, and Buchanan are all Northern men; yet all better guardians of Southern Rights than these illustrious children of the South itself! Strange disease of the [illegible]

And the same monomania is yet raging. Mr. Bell, a native of the South, and a slaveholder, is charged, by Southern men and Southern presses, with being a greater foe to the South and her slavery rights than Mr. Douglas or Mr. Breckinridge, neither of whom, it is said, owns a slave.

Richmond Whig.

The Disunionists, Where do they Live?

To convince any one that the Southern disunionists are a crazy set of intermeddlers, it is only necessary to consider a few facts. The three great Border Slave States, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, lose nine tenths of the negroes that escape to free States. The people of these States, suffering all the loss, have all the right to complain. Yet you find, comparatively, but few Disunionists in these three States. The reason is plain. The people of the border slave States have daily intercourse with the people of the neighboring free States. Not a day passes that it is not made evident to the people of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, that safety for the institution of slavery consists in a preservation of the Union of the States, and the enforcement of the Laws.

The people living in the extreme Southern States suffer comparatively nothing from the depredations of the Abolitionists, yet they take it upon themselves to make *all* the fuss about the aggressions of the North. The cotton States—which are growing rich much faster than the agricultural Southern States—produce all our cotton, all our cotton mouth snakes, and nearly all our cotton mouthed Disunionists. These cotton politicians assume that the people of the Border Slave States are incapable of attending to their own affairs, and they graciously offer us their valuable protection. Their gracious interference is not quite so disinterested as it appears at the first blush. They are in a safe position in any event. If the Union continues, they are in no danger of losing their slaves. If the Union is dissolved, they stand intrenched behind the three great Border Slave States. In the event of a civil war, the battle ground will be upon the soil of Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. Thus it will be seen that these political filibusters are not only officious, but they are impertinent.—*Richmond Whig.*

SENSIBLE.—A letter published in the Wilmington Herald from a house in New York to its correspondent in Wilmington, after giving a hopeful account of the prospects for the 6th of November, closes as follows.—

"The Republicans are in ecstacies, but how the starch will come out of them on the 4th March when John Bell takes his oath of office! We are Breckinridge men, but as he has no chance we take the next best man."

There is good sense and patriotism in that Let the North Carolina Breckinridgers study it:

Brigham Young's Latest Avowal.

HE REPELS SUNDRY VILE INSINUATIONS, AND DOES EVIL TO NONE.

Brigham Young has again entered the "Saints" with a characteristic speech, wherein he took occasion to set at rest numerous slanders which have been in circulation. The Prophet is represented to be personally in the happiest condition of mind and body, filled with faith in the "Church" and himself, and indisposed to yield a whit of his pretensions. We quote from the Deseret News:

[illegible] to mix poison with the [illegible] all the nations; that I was at the head of the Vigilance Committee in California; that I managed the troubles in Kansas, from the beginning to end; and that there is not a liquor shop or distillery but what Brigham Young dedicates it; so state the newspapers.

In these and all other accusations of evil doing, I defy them to produce the first show of evidence against me It is also asserted that President Buchanan and myself concocted the plan for the army to come here with the view to make money. By and by the poor wretches will come bending and say, "I wish I was a Mormon." All the army, with its teamsters, hangers on and followers, with the judges and nearly all the rest of the civil officers, amounting to some 17,000 men, have been searching diligenly for three years to bring one act to light that would criminate me, but they have not been able to trace out one thread or one article of evidence that would criminate me, do you know why? Because I walk humbly with my God and do right, so far as I know how. I do no evil to any one, and so long as I can have faith in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ to hinder the wolves from tearig the sheep and devouring them without putting forth my hand, I shall do so.

I can say honestly and truly, before God, the holy angels and all men, that not one act of murder or disorder has occurred in this city or territory to my knowledge, any more than a babe a week old, until after the event had transpired, for this reason they cannot trace any crime to me. If I have faith enough to cause the devils to eat up the devils, like the Killkenny cats, I shall certainly exercise it. Joseph Smith said that they would eat each other up, as did those cats. They will do so here and throughout the world. The nations will consume each other, and the Lord will suffer them to bring it about. It does not require much talent or tact to get up opposition in these days, you see it rife in communities, in meetings, in neighborhoods and in cities, that is the knife that will cut down this Government, the axe is laid at the root of the tree, and every tree that bringeth forth no good fruit will be hewn down.

Story of a New Orleans Boy.

Not quite fifteen years ago, says the New York Times and Messenger of the 2nd inst., Paul Arthur was born in the city of New Orleans. His parents were poor, hard working people, and Paul was their only child. Before he was old enough to wear a jacket and trousers, his father died, and shortly after the mother removed with her little boy to the city of Baltimore, where she has since resided, obtaining for herself and son a scanty support by taking in washing. By dint of birthplace and perseverance the boy picked up a little French, and could read well the English language, whilst hardly out of his slips. Some four years ago, Mr. Joseph Jefferson, ("Our American Cousin") observed the little fellow about the doors of the theatre in Baltimore, and, although his dress was much the worse for wear, his sparkling eye and intelligent countenance attracted the attention of the comedian, and an acquaintance between them was the consequence—an acquaintance which has proved thus far highly honorable to both. Mr. Jefferson's friendly advice and pecuniary aid has kept Paul from the strong chances and temptations of "getting lost."

During the session of the last Congress, Mr. Pennington, the Speaker, in passing [illegible] Baltimore, was so pleased at the appearance of the boy that he offered him the appointment of page to the House of Representatives; but Paul was then studying for a more ambitious post, and he respectfully declined the offer. A few months ago, without consulting a single person, Paul wrote a letter direct to Louis Napoleon, Emperor of France, stating that he was an orphan, with all its destitution, verging upon fifteen years of age, four feet and eleven inches in height, and that his fondest desire was to receive a millitary education and become a soldier in the French army! In just four weeks from the date of that letter Paul received, at the Post Office in Baltimore, a letter from the highest military officer under Napoleon, stating that the Emperor had selected a place for the orphan boy in the first school of France, and had placed the necessary funds to defray all expenses in the hands of an agent at Havre, who would receive him on his arrival, with a special request for him to report himself to the Emperor at his earliest pleasure.

Paul flew to arms, and, through the aid of Mr. Jefferson procured a becoming outfit, and then fortifying himself with testimonial of the truth of all that he had written to the Emperor, took passage on the United States steamer Illinois, which sailed from New York August 11th and arrived at Havre on the 23d of the same month. Mr. Jefferson has received the glad intelligence that the wildest dreams of the orphan boy Paul Arthur, are now being fully realized in the heart of France. Good old mother of Paul Arthur, weep not for your boy! he yet has a father worthy of the name, and all his youthful playmates will live to pray for his bright example.

Horrible Affair --- Seven Whites Men Burned by Indians.

A correspondent of the Sacramento Union, writing from Virginia city, confirms the recent tidings of seven white men having been burned to death by Indians in the Washoe region. It appears that these victims formed the party of Norman H. Canfield, of Butte Co., which was out prospecting when the war between the whites and Indians at Williams' Ranch broke out, and were not heard of afterwards. The correspondent thus tells the story:

Among the volunteers in the late Indian expedition under Col. Hays, were two very intimate friends of Mr. Canfield, who used every effort to ascertain the fate of his party; but, though the form and features of all the discovered dead were carefully scrutinized, none were recognized as bearing any resemblance to him or his known companions. A few days after the volunteers were withdrawn from Pyramid Lake, the regulars being then stationed there, some of the latter discovered among the cotton woods, below where the Indian village had stood, and near the place where the Truckee empties into the Lake, tied to as many trees, the bodies, or charred remains, of seven men who had been burned to death. Two or three had been fastened to the trees with log chains, and the flesh had been entirely burned from them; the others had been tied with raw hides; and the upper portions of their bodies bore traces of identification, particularly that of Canfield, who was a robust and powerful man, remarkable in form and feature.—His lower limbs and lower part of his frame had been consumed, subjecting to pain, till the bones were charred; but the upper part of the chest, and arms, and shoulders, and the head were entire—even the grim military whiskers worn by the victim were unsinged. Further description and detail have been furnished, but the revolting hideousness of the picture forbids elaboration. Suffice it, that the evidences leaves to the friends of Mr. Canfield and his companions no possibility of doubt as to his identity, and the horrible process of his and their deaths.

The remains of the victims of this terrible deed were all carefully interred in one grave, beneath a large cottonwood tree, near the spot on which they died, by the soldiers under Captain Stewart.—Whether they were made the bloody offering to the demon of war, on the formal preparation of the Pah-Utahs to attack the whites, or were doomed to avenge the slain of the tribe who subsequently fell in battle, will most probably forever remain a mystery. They died—died the most terrible of all deaths which it is possible for the imagination to conceive. Canfield was from Cambridge, Washington county, New York, where his family resided when he came to California in 1849. He was about 38 years of age at the time of his death.

EXHIBITION AT THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND.

The large Chapel at the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and the Blind, was filled to overflowing, on Wednesday evening last, by visitors to the State Fair and many of our citizens to witness an exhibition by the Pupils of the Institution. Several classes of the Deaf and Dumb Pupils were examined in their studies, and several stories were recited in signs, which caused much amusement to the audience. The Blind Pupils were examined in Grammar, Arithmetic, and reading with the raised letters. They also sang several very pretty songs and performed a number of instrumental pieces on the piano. The audience testified their approbation by frequent applause. The entertainment was a perfect success. The pupils all acquitted themselves exceedingly well, and astonished the audience with their proficiency in their studies. When it is remembered under what adverse circumstances these unfortunate creatures prosecuted their studies, it is astonishing indeed to witness their proficiency. The energetic and excellent Principal of the Institution, Mr. W. J. Palmer, devotes his whole time and attention to the instruction of the pupils under his charge, and with what success can only be known by attending the exhibition of the pupils. We are pleased to learn from Mr. Palmer that he intends to have frequent exhibitions of the same kind given on Wednesday evenings.

Raleigh Register.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

The Prince visited Mount Vernon on Friday week, in company with the President of the United States and others. On the arrival of the party at the tomb, the band of music which accompanied them played the solemn dirge from Trovatore. The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun Says:

The youthful Prince, as well, indeed, as his royal associates, appeared fully to appreciate the scene.—Every mind was deeply imbued with a sense of greatness of the illustrious Washington, and such was the interest manifested by Lord Renfrew that he received from the hands of a friend several large horse-chestnuts, and with his own hands planted them at the tomb of Washington. He then secured a parcel of them with the avowed intention of planting them at Windsor, as a memorial of their interesting ever-to-be remembered visitation of this day. Then the venerable homestead with every object of interest, however small the gardens and grounds, were surveyed minutely until fully two hours had passed.—The signal for return being given, the whole party was again conveyed to the steamer, and all on board, a most exquisite repast or dinner was presented and partaken of with zest. The company, especially the more youthful portion, and the Prince ascended the upper deck, when it was agreed unanimously that the entertainment should be varied with dancing. This was commenced in good spirit, when on suggestion of Lord Renfrew, the speed of the steamer was diminished so as to prolong the time of arrival in Washington. The vessel was then merely allowed to drift along, whilst the gay party above and the more sedate below, enjoyed themselves to their heart's content.

REPORTED INSURRECTION.

Considerable excitement prevailed in Princes Anne and Norfolk Counties recently, on account of some developments which led to the conclusion that an insurrectionary movement was in contemplation and the time for operations already fixed. Several negroes were arrested on suspicion, some of whom made confession of guilt. A white man by the name of Flinn, was shot while attempting to escape. A negro was also shot, having refused to be arrested. It is thought they were preparing for insurrection or a stampede on the underground Railroad. If such was their intention, they were discovered in time to arrest any movement. Later accounts, however, state that the whole affair was greatly exaggerated, and that the negroes were more alarmed for their safety than the whites.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORS

HON. GEORGE E BADGER, of Wake.
DR. R. K. SPEED, of Pasquotank.

DISTRICTS.

1st	District	J. W. HINTON, of Pasquotank.
2nd	do	CHAS. C. CLARK, of Craven.
3rd	do	O. H. DOCKERY, of Richmond.
4th	do	L. C. EDWARDS, of Granville.
5th	do	A G. FOSTER, of Randolph.
6th	do	HENRY WALSER, of Davidson.
7th	do	WM. P. BYNUM, of Lincoln.
8th	do	B. S. GAITHER, of Burke.

PAY UP.—Persons indebted to us are earnestly requested to call and settle, without delay, as we must have money.

PLATFORM
OF THE
CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY.

The following is the Platform adopted by the Constitutional Union Party, in National Convention at Baltimore:

Whereas, Experience has demonstrated that Platforms adopted by the partizan Conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and, at the same time, to widen the political divisions of the country, by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties; therefore—

Resolved, That it is both the part of patriotism and of duty to recognize no political principles other than

The Constitution of the Country; The Union of the States; and The Enforcement of the Laws;

and that as representatives of the Constitutional Union men of the Country, in National Convention assembled, we here pledge ourselves to maintain, protect and defend, separately and unitedly, those great principles of public liberty and national safety against all enemies, at home and abroad, believing that thereby peace may once more be restored to the country, the just rights of the People and of the States re-established, and the Government again placed in that condition of justice, fraternity and equality, which, under the example and constitution of our fathers, has solemnly bound every citizen of the United States to maintain "a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

GEN. LEACH'S APPOINTMENTS.

FORSYTH.
Kernersville, Friday, Nov. 2d.
DAVIDSON.
Thomasville, Saturday, Nov. 3d.
Lexington, Monday, Nov. 5th.

☞ Election for President, next TUESDAY, the 6th.

"I would not have the South truckle or surrender their rights. I would not have them yield one jot or title of their rights; but I would have them make no questionable issues in advance, stir up strife upon no unnecessary, abstract questions. When a people or Territory applies for admission into the Union under a Constitution fairly formed, with the assent of the people, excluding slavery, I would admit it promptly; and when an application comes on the other hand, from people of a Territory who have fairly formed a Constitution recognizing slavery, I would insist upon its admission as a slave State. If the North should not agree to this, it would be time enough to consider the remedy.—JOHN BELL, Mar. 18, 1860.

CAT OUT OF THE BAG!—The leaders of the Breckinridge party, in the Cotton States, have now come out openly and boldly in favor of a dissolution of the Union. In Montgomery, Alabama, Senator Toombs made a speech, on the 26th inst., in which he urged resistance to death in the event of Lincoln's election to the Presidency.

It behooves every Unionist of the South to cast his vote as shall be an index of public opinion.

☞ A cotemporary remarks:—"We fear that the *desire for cheap negroes*, and not a regard for the political rights of the South, is at the bottom of all the disunion agitation in the Cotton States, and of the whole policy of the Cotton States politicians.

☞ Hon. Henry N. Hilliard, of Alabama, has traveled extensively in the North, and has just returned home. He has no hope of electing either Breckinridge or Douglas, but thinks Lincoln may be defeated by an earnest and manly rally for Bell and Everett. He was a Breckinridge man, but is now for Bell and Everett.

☞ Mr. Bell has an interest in 200 slaves, and the Abolitionists are denouncing him.

Freemen to the Polls on next Tuesday, the 6th of November!

Vote for Bell & Everett and put a quietus to the threats of Disunion.

Before our readers will receive another number of the Press, the election of a President of the United States for the next four years will have taken place. Upon the result of this election many fear and believe depends the weal or woe of our glorious and highly favored country.

There are discontented and wicked spirits North and South, who had "rather reign in hell than serve in heaven;" who have been for years insidiously at work to undermine our glorious Union and Constitution, and who boldly and defiantly place the existence of this government on the result of this Presidential election.

And we now call upon all who love their country and the institutions of our fathers better than they do party, to go to the polls on next Tuesday and make one united rally for the Constitution and the Union, and vote for BELL and EVERETT, two tried statesmen and patriots, who will lend no ear to the whisperings of treason from Wm. L. Yancey, or any traitors to the Constitution and the Union. We appeal to all Union men, irrespective of party, to rally around the Union standard on Tuesday. Drop all your business; give one day to your country, go to the polls and vote. Another Presidential election comes not within four years, and *perhaps never!*—Do your duty fellow-citizens!—trust in God and He will help those who do their duty.

We fully believe there is a deep feeling aroused in the hearts of the people against every attempt at disunion, and the schemes of the Yancey Breckinridge leaders.—As evidence of this, the great Breckinridge Mass Meeting for this District, last week, was not attended by more than 400 people, while there were not less than 2,500 or 3,000 persons present at the late Union Mass Meeting of the friends of Bell and Everett.

The Breckinridge Mass Meetings have also been failures everywhere.—Look at Lexington, Salisbury, and Chaalotte, where it was heralded forth that Govs. Wise and Bragg, Messrs. Venable, Clingman and Kerr, and their greatest men would attend, and at neither place were 500 people assembled.

These things evince that there is a deep feeling in the hearts of the great masses of the people for the perpetuity of this glorious Union, and that they are determined to carry out the advice of the great Washington, to frown down every attempt at disunion, and exclaim in the language of Jackson to the South Carolina nullifiers: "This Union, it must and shall be preserved!"

Yes, fellow-countrymen and voters! "Strike for your altars and your firesides! Strike for the green graves of your sires,—God and your native land."

The Hon. John Kerr.

Without designing further to notice the coarse and vulgar abuse heaped upon the citizens of Salem by this political renegade, we would call the attention of our readers to the sneers of this Breckinridge leader at the *Mass* Meeting last week, bestowed by him upon the memories of the battle fields of the Revolution, which were baptized by the best blood of America, and immortalized by the valorous deeds of our fathers.

Mr. Kerr claimed that, if disunion should take place, battles of more renown than those of the Revolution would be fought;—battles which, on the pages of history would eclipse those of Camden, Guilford, Saratoga, or Yorktown.—Thus it seems that, if the Southern States could be made the theatre in war of *great* events like the battle fields of Napoleon and Wellington, such would, in the eyes of these infatuated disunionists, be a sufficient compensation for the loss of the thousands of lives, the shedding of oceans of blood, and the destruction of the wisest and best government of the freest and happiest people on the globe!

But men, like Mr. Kerr, presume to tell us they are not disunionists.—But ah! believe them not!—The devil professed to be an angel of light when he betrayed Eve!—If they did not *mask* the grim visage of disunion, Breckinridge would find but few, very few supporters!—A man is known by the company he keeps!—And when we find a man in the company of Wm. L. Yancey, and supported by every disunionist in the country, and men who speak flippantly of war, and sneer at the Union and the star spangled banner, trust neither of them.

How New York will go.

As all eyes are now turned towards New York, the following latest news from that State may be interesting to our readers. A despatch to the Charleston Courier says:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.

Secretaries Cobb and Thompson, who have returned to this city, give it as their opinion that New York will go against Lincoln. Even Mayor Wood, who was, heretofore despondling, now thinks New York is safe.

The "Principia," a New York Abolition organ, asserts positively that the ultras will not vote for *Old Abe*, and in various quarters evidences are perceptible, that they are working steadily against him, and doing all they can for *Gerrit Smith*. The vote of the radical Abolitionists in the State is estimated at forty thousand. If a full poll can be secured, the *Lincoln* ticket in the State will most assuredly be defeated.

Arrogance of the Yancey-Breckinridge Leaders---Their Slanders Rebuked.

The greatest sacrilige and the greatest arrogance of the age, is the claim set up by these Yancey-Breckinridge disunionists to a favorable comparison with the heroes of the Revolution!—Let us examine a little into their claims:

Our Revolutionary fathers waged a seven years' war with Great Britain for the purpose of establishing this free and independent Government of the United States, with a Constitution which, for wisdom and justice, surpasses anything which the world has ever seen. The disunion leaders in the Breckinridge party are for destroying this government, erected by our forefathers, and which they had fondly hoped would be everlasting.—And these Yancey Breckinridge leaders, and every whiffing little Breckinridge spouter, raise the cry that there are tories in 1860, as there were in the Revolution,—meaning that all the Bell and Douglas men, who will not join them in the disunion howl for Breckinridge, are tories!

Let us examine into this charge:

The friends of Bell and Everett, and so do the friends of Douglas and Johnson, believe that the greatest curse which could befal the happy people of this country would be the dismemberment of this glorious Union, and the destruction of our wise form of government, founded and created by Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Franklin, and Madison, and the other heroes of our Revolutionary struggle.

Yancey and his plotters in the Breckinridge ranks are for destroying it, and the *tories* of the Revolution used every effort to prevent its establishment. The patriots of the Revolution built up this great government of the United States,—the friends of Bell and Everett are for protecting and perpetuating it.

☞ The tories of the Revolution were opposed to building of it up, and the Yanceyites are for tearing it down.

We now leave it with every honest, intelligent man to decide as to who is now on the side of the Revolutionary patriots, or on the side of the tories.

But what better could we expect from Wm. L Yancey and his followers, who deride Washington's Farewell Address, in which he warns his countrymen to *frown down* the first dawning of *disunion!*

Wm. L. Yancey, in his Memphis speech, said he had "Learned lessons other than those taught in Washington's Farewell Address." We hope this dangerous man has not learned his lessons from the teachings of such men as Burr and Benedict Arnold.—Yancey is the man who broke up the National Democratic Convention, and put in nomination John C. Breckinridge; and we call on all who love their country, to beware of such men or their representatives! As you love your country and its free institutions, rally under the banner of the Consitutional Union party, vote for Bell and Everett, and save the country from the horrors of disunion and civil war.

Look Out!

Extraordinary efforts are being made by the Breckinridge party, (the secession and Disunion wing of the Democracy,) to carry this District. We notice *Extra Sentinels* and *pamphlets* are being distributed freely, *now on the eve of the election*, to influence the people in favor of Breckinridge, who is the *tool* of the disunionists!

This *Extra-Sentinel* contains a letter from Ex-Governor Reid to the Executive Committee of the Sixth Congressional District, in which Mr. Reid says the following of John Bell: "Although living in a slave state, Mr. Bell has generally voted against the South upon questions affecting the institution of slavery!"

We publish Mr. Bell's *true* Slavery Record on the first page of this paper, and Mr. Reid should not have attempted to misrepresent Mr. Bell, particularly now on the eve of the election, when it is known that he or his friends have not much time to correct the statement. This misrepresentation of Mr. Bell's record, in the Extra Sentinel, is sufficient to condemn the whole document, upon the well established principle of law:—*false in one, false in all!*

Let the people beware of *Extra-Sentinels, pamphlets, and secret circulars*, issued on the eve of the election.

FLAG RAISING.—At the Bell and Everett Flag Raising in Winston, on Saturday last, there was a large concourse of patriotic ladies and gentlemen present. On one side of this handsome flag is inscribed the names of "Bell and Everett," and on the other, "the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws."

On Thursday morning, (yesterday,) a large and beautiful Bell and Everett flag was unfurled to the breeze across Main Street, at the North-West corner of the Public Square, in Salem, bearing all the stars and stripes, with "BELL & EVERETT" inscribed thereon.

Our spirited, enterprising, and patriotic citizens of Winston and Salem have the thanks of the Union party for the interest they manifested in the cause.

The Brass Band discoursed patriotic music on both occasions.

We also notice a Breckinridge flag, at the upper end of town, on Main Street, gotten up by a few individuals, who, we think, might have been better employed.

A Panic in Wall Street New York.—There is a panic among the stockbrokers of Wall St., N. Y. Virginia State 6s have fallen from 96 a 97 to 88, and Missouri 6s are down to 74 a 75. North Carolina State Stock, however remain firm at 98½, North Carolina is a *Union* State.

THE DANGEROUS DOCTRINE OF SECESSION AVOWED BY THE BRECKINRIDGE LEADERS—JUDGE PERSON IN FAVOOR OF IT.—ABRAHAM VENABLE OWES NO ALLEGIANCE TO THE CONSTITUTION.

We are glad to perceive that the Conservative men of all parties are becoming aroused and look with feelings of horror upon the dangerous gulph of *Disunion* into which Wm. L. Yancey and other Breckinridge leaders are endeavoring to precipitate us. Nothing has occurred during this campaign, in this section of the country, so well calculated to open the eyes of the people to the objects of the Yancey-Breckinridge party as the late secession speech of Judge Person, delivered at Winston on Tuesday of our late Superior Court, and for which he received a well merited rebuke from Gen. Leach and Mr. Settle, which will long be remembered by the Judge. No person ever before heard the doctrine of *Secession and Disunion* advocated or defended in Forsyth County!

Many persons were present and heard the Judge's speech, and were amazed!—They had been told by the Sentinel and Breckinridge politicians about here, that their leaders were opposed to *Disunion*, because they knew that the sensible men of all parties in this section of the country were against it, and in favor of the Union. But Judge Person, the champion whom the Breckinridge wire-workers had selected to reply to Gen. Leach and Mr. Settle, "let the cat out of the wallet."—He openly avowed the doctrine of Yancey and the other Breckinridge leaders in favor of *secession and disunion*.—All present were utterly astonished; and some of the most intelligent and honest men of the Breckinridge party became alarmed at the dangerous doctrine held by these eminent Breckinridge leaders, and are now opposed to this whole Breckinridge movement.—But Judge Person is not the only man in the Breckinridge ranks who has uttered such doctrine; for, more recently, at the Breckinridge *Mass* meeting, other distinguished Breckites proclaimed, in substance, the same damnable heresy!

Abraham Venable, an old South Carolina *Nullifier*, at that meeting declared that "he owed *no allegiance* to the government of the United States!"—Yes, Seward-like, the oath which he has taken as a Member of Congress to support the Constitution of the United States, has no binding force on him,—because he says, he owes no allegiance to the Constitution and the Government!—(Such, no doubt, is the doctrine of all secessionists and disunionists.)—Yes, Mr. Venable unblushingly avowed he owes no allegiance to the stars and the stripes, the emblems of our nationality, which *protect* him wherever they wave, by land or sea, even to the remotest corners of the earth. Then, if he owes no allegiance, he should claim no protection from the Government.—But we wager, if the Austrians were to get possession of Father Abraham, as they did of poor Costa, a naturalized foreigner, in the port of Smyrna, he would claim that he was an "American citizen," as Costa did, thereby saving his life.

The name of an "American citizen," all over the world, wherever the American flag floats, is a sure protection from insult and injury. So the proud title of a "Roman citizen," in the palmy days of the Roman Empire, was a protection to him in the remotest corners of the earth. But when that great empire was dismembered into fragments, it became a by-word and a taunt among their neighbors, the Goths, the Huns, and the Vandals.—So it would be with us.

Let the Southern States secede, and the name of an "American citizen," which is now backed by the greatest nation on the globe, will be no protection against the insults and injuries of such great empires as France and Great Britain.—A year would scarcely roll around, before these States would be at war among themselves or with distant nations.—Each State would have to support a President, and all the other officers of an independent government; and to defend itself, an army and perhaps navy would have to be raised and supported, at an expense of not less than *ten millions* of dollars a year, which would *increase our taxes* at least twenty-fold what they now are!

We appeal then to our fellow-citizens, again, if they do not wish to see and experience anarchy, civil war, and most oppressive taxes, to rally around the stars and the stripes, the emblems of the National Union party, and support their candidates, Bell and Everett, in whose ranks no *disunionists* are to be found, but whose members stand ready, as patriotic soldiers, to live and die by the Constitution and the Union.

And now, in conclusion, we appeal to the judgment of our Douglas friends, who know there is no chance for Douglas to carry North Carolina, and who are devoted friends of the Union, to rally with us for Bell and Everett, and save the State from the black flag of disunion and civil war, hoisted by Wm. L. Yancey and his plotters against the Constitution and the Union.

The People's Attention!—In his speech at Huntsville, Alabama, week before last, Senator Wigfall, of Texas, an ardent supporter of Mr. Breckinridge, made the following startling declaration:

"I would see the Union rent into a thousand fragments before I would vote for John Bell."

Referring to this Senatorial declaration, the Huntsville Independent says that, as startling as this declaration was, there were men in Huntsville who applauded it. When the Senator made the statement, we thought the Breckinridge men would let it pass in silence—but no, they applauded, and thereby endorsed it.

Richmond Whig.

Falsehoods.—We see it stated in the Winston Sentinel that Henry Winter Davis is advocating the election of Lincoln. There is not one word of truth in this; and we presume the Sentinel knew the statement to be false when it published it. Henry Davis is in favor of the election of Bell and Everett, the Union candidates; and is against Federal extravagance, and also against Abolitionism and disunionism, as every true patriot should be.—*Patriot.*

HOGUE PARDONED.—We learn that Gov. Ellis has pardoned Hogue, who was convicted sometime since in the Superior Court of this county of the murder of Parish, and that he has left this State for Georgia.—*Ral. Standard.*

For the Press.

Advancing Backwards.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—If direct and willful misrepresentation of facts constitutes a primary principle in the creed of the Breckinridge party, then we have it fully set forth in an article in the last Winston Sentinel, headed "The Democracy in motion."

They were in motion, we admit, but, fortunately for our country, they moved backwards!—The cause of *secession*, now the watchword of the Breckinridge party South, received a just rebuke at the hands of the Democracy of this District, who by their very slender attendance on that occasion, distinctly proclaimed their attachment to the Union of these States, as the only salvation for our country.

The Sentinel says: "They came in wagons, and in carriages, on horseback, and on foot." True; but *how many* came to the *District* Meeting? Let the Sentinel come down from its "high horse" and truly answer, "*how many came?*" Were there 400 Breckinridge men there?—We answer *No!*—The entire crowd, Breckinridge, Douglas, and Bell men, all numbered not 400!—and if the vote had been taken on the spot, the Breckites might perhaps have polled 250 strong!! 200 would probably have been nearer the number. These 200 men only responded to the call for a District Convention, and formed the large force upon which the Sentinel hangs 5 entire columns of comment, as if this "blowing" would conceal the deep chagrin the speakers felt when they beheld the meagre crowd that constituted that ever memorable procession as it wound its way gracefully and majestically through the streets of Salem!!!

Have we not fallen "on evil times," if such glaring misrepresentations are attempted to be palmed off on a community as *facts!*

The Opposition or Whig party, came to the rescue of the Breckinridge party!—The speakers from a distance had been flattered with a large crowd;—and as this crowd was not present, the Whigs went to the speaking, solely with the view to make at least a tolerably fair showing! These are facts, not mere assertions for effect!

The whole affair was such a plain and complete failure, that many Breckinridge Democrats went home very much mortified and discouraged.—They came to the speaking, hoping to gain some information what to do and how to vote in so critical a time. But as they had no faith in what some prominent speakers said, they left the meeting,—some with the full determination *not to vote at all*, and others to vote for Bell and Everett.—Retribution, fearful retribution has thus early overtaken the Sentinel for its totally uncalled for attack upon our Mass Meeting!—It seems the people of Forsyth are tired of Democratic humbugs, and if ever a humbug was enacted, the Democratic Mass Meeting was one!

Equally absurd and ridiculous is another article in the Sentinel, headed, "Wheeling into Line!"—Had the Sentinel said *Wheeling out of line*, the naked truth would once at least have found a place in the columns of that paper!

By scores Democrats are leaving the Breckinridge party, now that it is fully established that the leaders of said party in all the States South of us, are advocating a dissolution of the Union. We do not parade the names of these converts to the good faith, in the columns of political papers, for effect, but are content to let the ballot-box on Tuesday next reveal to the Sentinel how many of that party have *wheeled out of line!*

☞ Another article, in the same paper, headed "White laborers attention," is a miserable fabrication of direct falsehoods!—We charge it now directly on the Sentinel, that a deliberate attempt at fraud and deception characterizes nearly the entire sheet of October the 26th!—By these deceptive means, the Sentinel hopes to reclaim those Democrats who forsook their sinking cause last August!—Forlorn hope!—The party has lost faith in the leaders of the host!—They have good and sufficient reason for this step!—May enough for ake the party that these sycophantic leaders may stand alone, the representatives of a once great, but now a hopelessly divided and disrupted party!

FORSYTH.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE!!!

IT IS A FACT—That the entire Democratic party were for non-intervention, when we had a Congress favorable to the institution of slavery; but now when we have a Black Republican Congress, the Disunion wing of the Democracy are for intervention.

IT IS A FACT—That John C. Breckinridge is the candidate of a party organized for the avowed purpose of bringing about a dissolution of the Union.

IT IS A FACT—That the disunionists, both North and South, are ardent supporters of J. C. Breckinridge.

IT IS A FACT—That all the Abolition papers in the North prefer the election of John C. Breckinridge to that of Judge Douglas.

IT IS A FACT—That Cassius M. Clay said in a public speech, that if he had the power he would rather a thousand times place John C. Breckinridge in the Presidential chair than Douglas or Bell.

IT IS A FACT—That the bolters at the Charleston Convention, determined to split the Democratic party two years before the Convention met.

IT IS A FACT—That most of the supporters of Breckinridge, north of Mason and Dixon's line, are office holders under the present corrupt administration.

IT IS A FACT—That the Breckinridge party support the present disgraceful administration; and excuse, if they do not endorse the barefaced peculations of the President.

IT IS A FACT—That John C. Breckinridge accepted the nomination of the Richmond Disunion Convention and hoped "to merit its confidence."

IT IS A FACT—That the Disunion party are running electoral tickets in the North for no other purpose than that of dividing the Democratic vote and thus securing the election of Lincoln.

IT IS A FACT—That Mr. Breckinridge, in his Lexington speech DID NOT answer the question which a Breckinridge elector put to Mr. Douglas at Norfolk, and which question said elector said *should* be answered by Mr. Breckinridge.

IT IS A FACT—That Mr. Breckinridge dared not answer said questions, because, if he answers as Douglas did, he will lose the Disunion vote in the South, and if he answers them to please Yancey, he will lose all the anti Yancey votes.

IT IS A FACT—That these facts are facts, and cannot be truthfully denied.

It is reported in democratic newspapers that Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, is, or was, over in the State of Indiana, making speeches in favor of Lincoln. We see that it has been denounced as a barefaced falsehood. Mr. E. is a thorough Bell and Everett man; and his State, Tennessee, will go for the Union ticket by a majority of from 15 to 20 thousand.

For the Press.

The Breckinridge Meeting.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The great Breckinridge Democratic Mass Meeting of the 6th Congressional District is over;—some 400 persons were present, at least one-third of whom were of the Union party.

Mr. Clingman opened the discussion in a speech of one and a half hours. Abraham Venable was next called out, after him John Kerr, and finally, late in the evening, Bedford Brown closed the exercises of the day.

All the speeches made by those gentlemen, were alone distinguished for their wholesale denunciations of the people of the Northern section of the Union. And the great object the speakers seemed to have in view was to widen the breach existing between a portion of the Northern people and the South, and to produce an extreme, violent and sectional hatred of the people and everything emanating from the North; and the more effectually to accomplish this purpose, the aims, objects and views of the great body of our Northern brethren were very much misrepresented. For instance, the Black Republicans, (many of whom are bad enough) were represented as intending to abolish slavery in the Southern States, and to bring about a social equality between the white and the black races of the South, in case of Lincoln's election to the Presidency, when really there is no such issue presented in the present canvass for the Presidency.—The Black Republicans say that slavery shall not go into the territories, and the Southern people say that it shall, and this is the point upon which the North and the South differ.—But why here in North Carolina, where Lincoln has no Electoral ticket, are these misrepresentations made?—Why this indiscriminate denunciation?—What object can these Breckinridge leaders hope to effect by such a course?—They can have but one object, and that is by secession and disunion, ultimately to overthrow one of the best governments ever formed by man, for the government of any part of the human race. A government that has secured for its citizens a greater degree of individual and national happiness and prosperity than any other ever instituted by any people.

And whilst the speakers declared that the election of Lincoln would not furnish a sufficient cause for secession and disunion, yet one of the most noticeable and significant features of the several speeches of these Breckinridge orators, was their denunciations of the Union men, on account of their speeches in favor of the Union; and all the speakers declared they owed no allegiance to the United States government, that their allegiance was wholly due to the State of North Carolina; and that whatever this State, in her Convention, (of course a disunion and secession Convention,) required them to do, they would obey, even to the dismemberment and overthrow of this glorious Union of States.

Mr. Clingman, Venable, and Kerr figured largely in the meeting; and it reminded one very much of a temperance meeting, in which no one was permitted to speak, but reformed topers,—Clingman and Kerr, in their better days, having been Whigs, and Venable, not having been a reliable Democrat, as he was in favor of distribution, and bolted his party nomination for Congress in his District, and run against the nominee, by which Mr. Rodgers was elected!

In speaking of the Union of these States, Mr. Kerr said some very pretty things:—He spoke of the immense value thereof, and after soaring very high upon that theme, finally let himself drop upon the low and miry ground of secession, declaring that he did not worship the Union, and that those who did were as wicked as the children of Israel who worshiped Aaron's golden calf. It will thus be perceived that, because of their love and devotion to that Union established by Washington and his compatriots, the Bell and Everett men are charged with Union worship, and by some are called Union *shriekers*. Thus these Breckinridge leaders attempt to throw ridicule and contempt upon the friends of Bell and Everett, because they discountenance the Breckites' insidious efforts to undermine and destroy our National government.

What did Gen. Washington say of this Union of States?—He said, in his Farewell Address to the people of the United States: "It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the *immense value of your National Union* to your collective and individual happiness; that *you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immoveable attachment* to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion *that it can in any event be abandoned*; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of *any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest*, or to enfeeble the *sacred ties* which now link together the various parts."

Reader, the above is the exact language of the Father of his country. If then the Bell and Everett men are Union shriekers, and worshippers of our National Union, so was Gen. Washington. Let the Clingmans, Venables, Kerrs, and others, ridicule you, and call you submissionists and all that, just say to them that on the question of Union or Disunion, in which they differ with the great and good Washington, you choose rather to be with the immortal Father of his country *than with them!*

He next alluded to offices, office holders, the Missouri Compromise, Harrison, Taylor, Fillmore, &c. Mr. Kerr seemed much excited and inflamed against all his old political associates, and said nothing good of any one of them, except Mr. Clay, whom, after the fashion of Democracy, of late, he highly eulogized.

Alluding to the battle fields of the Revolution, he declared that there would be *better* battle fields in the Southern States, more glorious and illustrious, and dearer to Southern freemen, than any of the battle grounds of the Revolution.

Mr. Kerr said some things that he would not approve of on the sober, second thought. Perhaps his arrows discharged at distinguished Whigs may have been sharpened and pointed by his inglorious defeat in the race between him and Hon. E. G. Reade for Congress a few years since.

All the speakers declared in favor of the doctrine of secession, which is the wooden horse; and if admitted and accepted by the people of North Carolina will prove as fatal to the Union, as was the famous Grecian wooden horse to ancient Troy.

Voters! think, reflect, and look before you take this dangerous leap into the dark, unfathomable abyss of secession and disunion. Do not follow these secession leaders, who say secession is a rightful remedy, but that they are not in favor of seceding even if Lincoln is elected!!—Remember that they are now engaged in instructing and training the public mind in favor of secession, and whenever the public shall receive that as the true faith, an event, of apparently small importance in itself, will be seized upon by them for the exercise of that pretended right, and the whole South will be precipitated into disunion.—And these secession leaders, before you have time for reflection, will form their Vigilance Committees, who, in the language of Clingman "will visit you with swift attention," and with a rope in one hand, and a test oath in the other, will give you the poor privilege of being *hung* by them, or binding yourself by that oath to take up arms against our common country, and aid and assist in the overthrow of the best government which ever existed on the face of the earth. Then down with secession, down with disunion, and down with Breckinridge, the representative and leader of all the seceders and disunionists from the centre to the circumference of this our once happy land.

I have not, in the above, pretended to give any thing more than some of the sentiments and declarations made by the speakers on the occasion alluded to. If I have misrepresented any of them, I am unaware of it. Let the people decide whether they will sanction such teachings and such principles.

FORSYTH.

For the Press.

GEN. LEACH'S APPOINTMENT AT BETHANIA.

BETHANIA, Oct. 31.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have but a moment in which to give you a short account of the meeting of the friends of Bell and Everett here, on last Saturday.

Our gallant member of Congress was called away to address a large Mass Meeting on the same day at Ashe Courthouse; but our able friends, Gen. Poindexter and Chalmers Glenn, Esq., of Rockingham, filled his appointment. The audience was very attentive to the eloquent speeches, and the meeting was nearly as large as the District Breckinridge Mass Meeting at Winston, last week.

I have not time to give you even a sketch of the able speeches; but I know the arguments advanced carried conviction to many persons present, and you will hear a good report from the Bethania ballot-box.

The speakers depicted the horrors of disunion, and entreated the people to listen to the warning voice of Washington to "beware of sectional parties." Breckinridge himself was the nominee of a *sectional* Convention, gotten up by Wm. L. Yancey and other disunionists who seceded from the National Democratic Convention,—a mere fragment of a Convention, sectional like that which nominated Lincoln,—gotten up by seceders and disunionists, whose objects are the disruption of our happy country.—They appealed to the old men, whose lives and property had been protected for more than half a century, by the present government;—to the young men, whose buoyant hopes have marked out for them lives of prosperity, peace and happiness, whether they would abandon this glorious goverment, founded by Washington and the other patriots of the Revolution, and choose in its stead disunion, anarchy, and civil war; the destruction of our property, the arraying in bloody strife of brother against brother, and neighbor against neighbor, and the butchery of our wives and children.

To avoid these calamities, they appealed to all to vote for Bell and Everett, the only national candidates in the field;—men of great talents, ability and experience, who stood *pledged to execute the laws* in protection of our citizens in all their rights, and to *defend* this glorious Union and Constitution against the assaults of traitors everywhere, North and South.

The eloquent speakers appealed to all to beware of the black flag of disunion hoisted by Wm. L. Yancey and his cohorts, who were plotting the destruction of the Union as they did the breaking up of the late National Democratic Convention, and rally to the support of Bell and Everett, tried patriots and statesmen, the like of whom the people of this country have not before had the pleasure of voting for since the days of the immortal Clay.

I have not time to say more, but I assure you much good was done that day. We have heard of several thinking men forsaking party and coming to the support of the Union candidates. And again I say that, on the 6th of November, next Tuesday, you may look out for a good report at this precinct, in behalf of the Constitution and the Union.

Yours truly,
A FRIEND.

REFUSES TO ANSWER!

Mr. Myers, the Douglas Elector, met Mr. Avery, the Breckinridge Elector, at Newton, on Tuesday last, in a public discussion. We learn from a gentleman who was there, that Mr. Myers asked Avery if he held the doctrine that the election of Lincoln would be a sufficient cause for a secession of the Southern States? He put to him the same question that was put to Douglas at Norfolk. But Mr. Avery *would not answer*. The question was pressed upon him in every form; but Mr. Avery evaded it; and at last Mr. Myers declared—*I will write you down*—WON'T ANSWER!

Thus you see, fellow-citizens of Western North Carolina, that the Breckinridge electors are leading those who follow to the call of democracy into a snare. Here is secession concealed under the garb of democracy. Thousands of our fellow-citizens will be deceived by the trickery of democratic leaders into this dangerous error of secession.

Salisbury Watchman.

DIED.

In Broadbay settlement, in this county, on Wednesday evening, Mr. PHILIP SNIDER, aged about 75 years.

For the Press.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Our Coroner, Col. John H. White, was summoned last Saturday afternoon to hold an inquest upon the body of Joshua Hedgcock, a citizen of Davidson County, who was suddenly killed by being run over by a heavily loaded wagon, which he had been driving and from which he had fallen while coming down the hill on the other side of Salem Bridge.

From the evidence elicited by the Coroner, it appears that the deceased, although not prone to indulge in intoxicating drink, until within a short time past, had been drinking before leaving the camp on the morning of the day of the accident. Being unaccustomed to its effects, this indulgence proved too much for him, and it is inferred that he was much under its influence at the time of his falling from his seat.

He was alone when the accident occurred, but there were three other wagons behind him watering at the toll gate. When the companions of the unfortunate man came up to where he lay, he told them he was badly injured and solicited the attendance of a physician. He expired in about half an hour after the accident, breathing but a few minutes after the arrival of Dr. Zevely, who bled the sufferer, and did all in his power to alleviate his pains.

The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that Joshua Hedgcock came to his death from being run over, across the breast by the wheels of a wagon, which he had been driving and from which he had fallen.

His body was taken home by his father for interment.

The Great Union Procession in New York—A Great Turn Out.

The procession of all parties opposed to Lincoln, which took place in New York Tuesday night, was the greatest demonstration ever made in that city. The Herald says there were 30,000 men in line, and even the Republican papers admit that there were 25,000. The famous Empire Club was out, with Capt. Rynders' "pocket-piece," and with John C. Heenan as its banner bearer. All classes and parties were out. The line was seven miles in length, with torches blazing its whole length. The Times (Rep.) says:

As soon as the day grew dusky, the glimmer of the gathering torches was visible, and men in red shirts, men in blue shirts, men in caps and capes of enamelled cloth of varied colors and fashion, men well dressed, and men ill-dressed, all carrying torches or lanterns, began to perambulate the streets in squads proceeding to the places of rendezvous. Time passed, and the lower part of the city became alive with them. Broadway, in the vicinity of the Park, where the right of the line rested, was ablaze, and Canal street and all the streets below it, which run from east to west, were filled with the forming divisions. It was nearly nine o'clock before everything was ready, and the "Empire pocket-piece," in charge of Capt. Stephen Wilson, gave the signal for the starting. Slowly the head of the column advanced through the crowded thoroughfares.—The procession was led by a Grand street omnibus, from the top of which two Calcium lights, glancing backward and forward, shone brightly. The pageant was gotten up regardless of expense, and was a decided success. The thoroughfares through which it passed were again rivers of flame rolling between black banks of packed humanity.

The excitement occasioned by the procession was nowhere greater than at the Metropolitan Hotel, which is crowded with guests, among whom are a large number of Southerners. Of these, some of the more enthusiastic had decorated their windows with Chinese variegated lanterns, while the balconies were thronged with gentlemen, and the windows, everywhere fronting Broadway, were radiant with the eyes and jewels that sparkled in the light of fireworks and torches, of fair ladies. As soon as the head of the procession reached the hotel, a temporary halt was made, when the cheering commenced, the gentlemen shouting and the ladies waving their handkerchiefs. Roman candles from the steps of the various entrances were let off by scores, and sentiments of Samsonian strength in reference to the perpetuity of the Union, the defeat of Lincoln, the utter crushing out and perfectly overwhelming annihilation of the Republicans, were freely but not obtrusively or offensively indulged in.

Similar demonstrations of enthusiasm took place opposite the New York Hotel and the St. Nicholas. At the latter hotel a delegation of sixty "Minute Men," from Philadelphia, had their head quarters. They also joined the procession, as also did various trade associations, such as hatters, tailors, blacksmiths, butchers, carmen, printers, (the latter with a printing press,) Knights of the Union, on horseback and clad in armor. There was also a gorgeous temple of liberty, illuminated with red fire, and presenting a dazzlingly beautiful appearance. At each of the four pillars, emblematical of North, East, South and West, was seated a young lady, attired in a dress of red, white and blue, while above their heads was a canopy of American flags. The gathering of the people upon the sidewalks, and at the doors and windows, along the line of the procession, was very great—it could not well have been greater—and the enthusiasm with which the companies were received, as they passed along, was all that could have been desired.

GUILFORD SUPERIOR COURT.

The Fall Term of the Superior Court for Guilford County, Judge Saunders presiding, is in session this week. Three important capital cases claim the attention of the Court; one of rape removed from Stokes county, in which a man named Jackson was tried for a brutal assault on a girl named Slater, came off on Tuesday. The accused was acquitted. On Wednesday, a lad named Gray, aged about 16, was put on his trial for an alleged rape committed on a little girl named Stack, aged about 9, near Jamestown, some months since. It is said to be an aggravated case, but was not decided when the train left, yesterday afternoon. To-day the trial of Glover for the felonious shooting his wife, removed from Davidson will come up. It is the general opinion, based upon the reported facts in the case, that he will pull hemp.

We learn that the case of Wheeler, indicted for the circulation of Helper's book, was compromised in some way, he paying the costs, and agreeing to leave the State within six months. Worth's bond will of course be forfeited, as in Randolph, and judgment entered against his sureties.

It will be impossible to reach all the cases on the docket in the regular term, and as the number is continually enlarging we think it would be good policy to hold a succession of special terms, in order that the docket might be cleared up.

P. S.—Gray is convicted.

High Point Reporter.

During our visit to Lowell we were shown through the Laboratory of our celebrated countryman, Dr. J. C. AYER. Scarcely could we have believed what is seen there without proof beyond disputing.

They consume a barrel of solid Pills, about 50,000 doses and 3 barrels of Cherry Pectoral, 120,000 doses per diem. To what an inconceivable amount of human suffering does this point! 170,000 doses a day!! Fifty million of doses per year!!!—What scores and thousands of acres of sick beds does this spread before the imagination! And what sympathies, and woe!—True, not all of this is taken by the very sick, but alas, much of it is. This Cherry Drop and this sugared Pill are to be the companion of pain and anguish and sinking sorrow—these inheritance our mother Eve bequeathed to the whole family of man. Here the infant darling has been touched too early by the blight that withers half our race. Its little lungs are affected and only watching and waiting shall tell which way its breath shall turn. This red drop on its table is the talisman on which its life shall hang. There the blossom of the world just bursting into womanhood, is stricken also. Affections most assiduous care skills not, she is still fading away. The wan messenger comes nearer and nearer every week. This little medicament shall go there, their last perhaps their only hope. The strong man has planted in his vitals, this same disease. This red drop by his side is helping him wrestle with the inexorable enemy; the wife of his bosom and the cherubs of his heart are waiting in sick sorrow and fear lest the God on which they lean in this world, be broken.

O Doctor! Spare no skill, nor cost, nor toil, to give the perishing sick the best that human art can give.—*Galveston, Texas, News.*

Boner & Crist, Agts.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1860.

Charles Brietz, Administrator of Francis Barnacastle, deceased,
against
George Barnacastle and others, the heirs at law of Francis Barnacastle, deceased.

Petition to sell lands to pay debts of intestate.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George Barnacastle, one of the defendants, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made, for six successive weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of December, 1860; then and there to answer, plead or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against him and the cause will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, A. J. Stafford, Clerk of our said Court at office in Winston, on the first Monday of September, 1860. A. J. STAFFORD, c. c. c.

Oct. 19. 26-6w.-pr. adv. $5.

A CARD TO YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The subscriber will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the Recipe and directions for making a simple Vegetable Balm, that will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, and all impurities and roughness of the Skin, leaving the same—as Nature intended it should be—soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions and advice, will please call on or address (with return postage,)

JAS. T. MARSHALL,
Practical Chemist,
No 32, City Buildings, N. York.

Fruit! Fruit! Fruit! Fruit! Fruit!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I appear before you again as a candidate for your DRIED FRUIT, i. e., CHERRIES, (seeded,) BLACKBERRIES, DAMSONS, (seeded,) APPLES, (pealed,) PEACHES, (not pealed are prefered,) for all of which you will find the *prices as high* and the *Goods as low* as any other house south of Mason's and Dixon's line can afford. Give us a call before you go farther.

H. K. THOMAS.

Winston, N. C., July 13th, 1860. 13-3 m.

FALL, 1860.

STEVENSON, WEDDELL & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

No. 80 & 87 Sycamore St., Petersburg, Virginia.

Prints and Dress Goods,

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN,

In Large Stock and Great Variety.

Plantation GOODS,

In Large Assortment.

Also, a full line of NOTIONS.

TOGETHER with every class and description of Goods to be found in WHOLESALE HOUSES, NORTH OR SOUTH.

The trade of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, is invited to an examination of the Goods now in store.

Weekly additions will be made during the season.

Orders promptly Executed.

September 7, 1860. 21-3m

MILL-WRIGHTING AND MACHINERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they are prepared to put up all kinds of **Mill-Work and Machinery,** on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness and durability.

They will furnish all kinds of Mill-building Materials, at Manufacturer's prices, at short notice.

Having had several years' experience in the business, they flatter themselves to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

BROWNING & SAPPS.

Kernersville, N. C., Aug. 3, 1860. 16-tf.

Winston Lodge, No. 167,

A. F. M.

THE corner stone of the new Masonic Lodge will be laid on Saturday Nov. 3rd, 1860.

All members and brethren in good standing are invited to participate in the ceremonies upon the occasion.

The public generally are invited to attend.

Addresses upon the subject of Masonry will be delivered by able speakers.

P. A. WILSON, W. M.

W. F. SWAIM, *Secretary.*

A LARGE LOT OF ANNUALS

And Juvenile Books, suitable for **PRESENTS,** at the **BOOKSTORE.**

SALEM Almanacs for 1861.

The Farmer's and Planter's Almanac for 1861, is now ready, and can be had, wholesale or retail. It contains the usual calender pages, the Courts of North Carolina, South Carolina, and South Western Virginia, Agricultural and Miscellaneous reading, Recipes and Anecdotes, &c.

Orders thankfully received. Address

L. V. [illegible] BLUM,

Oct. 1860. [illegible] N. C.

For Country Merchants.

THE attention of Country Merchants and others is especially directed to my assortment of

Cap. Letter, Note, & Printing Paper.

Also **Envelopes** of all sizes, prices and colors, together with **Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Writing Inks, Ink Stands, &c., &c.**

I buy the above goods direct of the Manufacturer, and can sell at much lower prices than such goods can be sold when bought through Commission or Jobbing Houses.

May 4th, 1860. O. A. KEEHLN. 3-tf

Glass, Glass, Glass.

I would respectfully draw the attention of all persons, who may be in want of a

Good Article of Glass,

to the large assortment of **all sizes,** kept constantly on hand at my Store, and I only ask an examination of my prices, to assure all that the Glass sold by me, is THE CHEAPEST IN THIS MARKET.

O. A. KEEHLN.

Salem, N. C., July 20, 1860. 14-tf.

Yadkin Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of this valuable property, situated 16 miles South West of Salem, on the Yadkin River. There are 22 acres of land belonging to the Mill upon which is a good comfortable house, with other out buildings.

These MILLS can boast of as good water power as there is on the Yadkin River; they consist of 1 pair Corn Stones, 2 pair Burrs, and a Circular Saw, all driven by Cast Beveled Gearing.

The Mills are situated in an excellent wheat growing and timbered country, and are extensively patronised. Terms accommodating.

For further particulars address me at Panther Creek, N. C. JNO. T. CONRAD.

Aug. 10, 1860. 17-2m.

*** Sentinel copy.

Money Wanted!

NOTICE.

WE take this occasion to remind our friends and customers that we would be pleased if those who owe us would come forward and make payment.

Many accounts on our books must be closed.

Interest charged on accounts standing longer than six months. We return our thanks to our friends and patrons for past favors, and hope still to receive a share of the trade.

B. L. HEGE.

Salem, N. C., July 13, 1860. 13-3m.

Collegiate Institute,

Alexander County, N. C.

J. G. MARLER, Principal,

Aided by Competent Assistants.

THE Sixth annual session of this Institution has just closed under very flattering prospects.

The next session will commence on the 5th of July, 1860.

Board, - $7 00 per month.

Tuition varies from $5 00 to 20 00 per Session.

Contingent fee, 50 cents " "

For further particulars address the Principal at York Collegiate Institute, Alexander County, North Corolina.

June 29th, 1860. 11-tf

NOTICE.

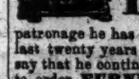
I hope all persons who have not paid their taxes for 1859, will pay them between this and October Court, and save me the disagreeable necessity of putting them to costs.

The books will be found in my hands, also in the hands of Mr. Edward Spach, Jailer, in Winston, until October Court next.

WILL. FLYNT, Former Sheriff.

September 14, 1860.

Cabinet Making.



THE Subscriber returns thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received from the public in the last twenty years in his business, and desires to say that he continues to keep on hand and make to order **FURNITURE** of every description usually called for in this market.

He has also added to his stock a large lot of

COFFINS OF ALL SIZES,

made of the best **Black Walnut, Cherry, Birch** and **Sweet Gum,** which he intends shall compare favorably in style, finish and price with any stock offered in this place.

JOHN D. SIEWERS.

Salem, N. C., June 22, 1860. 10-tf.

Salem Bookstore.

THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and having just received from the Northern Cities, one of the largest and best assortments of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

ever offered in this section, respectfully invites his friends and customers to give him a call, feeling satisfied that he will sell bargains to all, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as he buys his goods exclusively for Cash direct of the Manufacturers.

Schools and **Libraries** supplied on the most reasonable terms.

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

Dr. J. F. SHAFFNER,

SALEM, N. C.,

OFFICE, South side of Square at the old stand of BOOKSTORE.

July 13, 1860 13-3m.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, White-wash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 60 tf

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
ED. EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORS.

For the State at Large:

Hon. GEORGE E. BADGER, of Wake,
Dr. R. K. SPEED, of Pasquotank.

Districts:

1. J. W. HINTON, of Pasquotank,
2. CHAS. C. CLARK, of Craven,
3. O. H. DOCKERY, of Richmond,
4. L. C. EDWARDS, of Granville,
5. ALFRED G. FOSTER, of Randolph,
6. HENRY WALSER, of Davidson,
7. WM. P. BYNUM, of Lincoln,
8. B. S. GAITHER, of Burke.

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2. CHAS. C. CLARK, of Craven,
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4. L. C. EDWARDS, of Granville,
5. ALFRED G. FOSTER, of Randolph,
6. HENRY WALSER, of Davidson,
7. WM. P. BYNUM, of Lincoln,
8. B. S. GAITHER, of Burke.

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April 20, 1860 1-3m.

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JOS. UTLY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

June 29, 1860. 10-1y.

POETRY.

Great in Little.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

A traveller through a dusty road
  Strew'd acorns on the lea,
And one took root and sprouted up,
  And grew into a tree.
Love sought its shade at evening time,
  To breath its early vows,
And age was pleased, in heats of noon,
  To bask beneath its boughs;
The dormous loved its dangling twigs,
  The birds sweet music bore;
It stood a glory to the place,
  A blessing evermore!

A little spring had lost its way
  Amid the grass and fern;
A passing stranger scooped a well,
  Where weary men might turn;
He walled it in, and hung with care
  A ladle at the brink—
He thought not of the deed he did,
  But judged that toil might drink.
He passed again—and lo! the well,
  By Summers never dried,
Had cooled ten thousand parching tongues,
  And saved a life beside!

A dreamer dropped a random thought;
  'Twas old, and yet 'twas new—
A simple fancy of the brain,
  But strong in being true;
It shone upon the genial mind,
  And lo! its light became
A lamp of light, a beacon ray,
  A monitory flame.
The thought was small—the issue great,
  A watch-fire on the hill,
It shed its radiance far adown,
  And cheers the valley still!

A nameless man, amid a crowd
  That thronged the daily mart,
Let fall a word of hope and love,
  Unstudied from the heart:
A whisper on the tumult throws—
  A transitory breath—
It raised a brother from the dust,
  It saved a soul from death.
Oh germ! oh fount! oh, word of love!
  Oh thought at random cast!
Ye were but little at the first!
  But mighty at the last!

HUMOROUS.

AUNT BETSEY "RILED UP."

"I declare if I warn't riled up," said Aunt Betsey Green, dropping the knitting work into her lap, and pushing her spectacles up over her cap border. "I declare if I warn't! If I could only have taken that man by the collar, as I used to my Reubin when he didn't 'toe up' to suit me, I'd have given him such a shaking as he never heard on, I'll be bound!

"There he set in that rocking-chair, his feet on the fender, and kept growling out at Lixy Jane to bring him his boots, or fasten his collar, or some such unreasonable thing, all the while that she was trying to dress them four young ones, and had the headache so she looked more like a ghost than a created woman. If I was in that ere place they call Legislator, I'll bet there'd be a law passed to build a penitenshry, or some other kind of pen, for such critters as he is—with no mercy on a woman whether she's sick or well, just keeping up their 'You do this,' or 'you do that,' from sun rising to sun setting.

"But then there's Lixy Jane, she's most as much to blame as he is. If she'd had a bit of spunk, he never'd have got her under his thumb that way. Most likely he began to order her round before the honeymoon was set, when she hadn't got her eyes open no more'n a three-days old kitten, and thought she should be blessed forever 'cause she'd got her neck in the same yoke with his'n. If she haint found out her mistake, and had some tears to shed over 'cracked idols,' as they tell about in poetry, I don't know what kind of stuff she's made of.

"When I was married—thank my lucky stars—I didn't get tied to any such kind of crockery. Reuben wasn't uncommon handsome to look at; to be sure any one might have thought of a brown earthern plate side of a china vase, comparing him with such a whiskered, scented-up chap as Lixy Jane's husband; but I can tell you he is *just what I took him to be*, and I never shed one single tear fiuding that my 'idol' must be handled careful, fussed over, waited on and run for, to keep it in good humor without fear of breakage.

"I did feel kind of spiteful when Lixy Jane set her head up and acted like she crowed over me 'cause she'd got a city husband; but ever since I stopped there, I've felt real Christian about.

"I tell you, gals, when a chap asks you to stand up before the parson with him, you just find out whether he can stir out of a rocking-chair long enough to find his boots or not, and whether you are to be head waiter or helpmeat after you arrive in the County of Matrimony, State of Bliss."

A tall, slab-sided Yankee, who was making his appearance at Cape May, last summer strolled down to the beach during bathing.—On seeing the bevy of beauties disporting in the waves, he burst into a fit of enthusiasm.

"Je ru-sa-lem! if that don't put me in mind of something good tew home."

"What is that?" asked a friend who heard him.

"What is it?" said Jonathan, smacking his lips; "lasses in water."

A certain Irishman received for his labor a one dollar bill on one of the Ohio banks, on which he was obliged to lose ten cents discount.

The next day he was passing down Main street and saw a dollar bill lying on the sidewalk, on the same bank, and gazing on it he exclaimed,—

"Bad luck to the likes of you—there may ye lie; divil a finger will I put on ye, for I lost ten cents by a brother of yours yesterday."

JOS. UTLY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 22, 1860. 10-1y.

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HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec'y.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1859. 13—

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March 23d 1860. 49-6m

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Georgia State Lottery,
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Every Ticket a Prize.
CAPITAL PRIZE
$60,000.
Whole Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.
To be Drawn each Saturday in
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In the City of Savannah, Ga.
Class 96 to be Drawn Nov. 3.
Class 97 do do 10.
Class 98 do do 17.
Class 99 do do 24.
Magnificent Scheme.

1 Prize of	$60,000	is	$60,000	1 Prize of 1,000 is	1,000
1 Prize of	10,000	is	10,000	2 " 500 are	1,000
1 "	9,000	is	9,000	2 " 400 are	800
1 "	5,000	is	5,000	2 " 300 are	600
1 "	4,000	is	4,000	2 " 200 are	400
1 "	3,000	is	3,000	100 " 100 are	10,000
1 "	2,000	is	2,000	100 " 75 are	7,500
1 "	1,500	is	1,500	100 " 50 are	5,000
25,000 Prizes of			$8		$200,000
25,000 Prizes of			$2		$50,000

50,365 prizes amt'g to $375,000
WILL BE DRAWN THIS MONTH.
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Certificate of packages of ten whole tickets $60
" " " half tickets 30
" " " quarter " 15
" " " eighth " 7 50

1 Capital Prize of			$25,000
1 Prize of			6,000
1 Prize of			4,000
1 Prize of			2,276
1 Prize of			2,171
40 Prizes of	175 are		7,000
40 Prizes of	125 are		5,000
40 Prizes of	112 50 are		4,500
162 Prizes of	100 are		16,200
65 Prizes of	25 are		1,625
65 Prizes of	20 are		1,300
65 Prizes of	10 are		56,320
65 Prizes of	15 are		975
65 "	10 are		650
4,810 Prizes of	9 are		43,290
27,040 "	5 are		135,200
43,680 "	1 are		43,680,
76,076 Prizes amounting to			$296,696

WHOLE TICKETS $5.
Shares in proportion.
In ordering tickets or certificates, enclose you money to our address for tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.
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May 4, 1860. 1-3m

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H. L. Cole 2	Lewis Mize.
Miss Lou B. Farr.	Green Newsom.
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Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.
O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1860.

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A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.
The Howard Association, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.
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By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* [Feb 6-1y

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Commission Merchant,
AND DEALER IN
Pianos, Melodeons, Pumps, Safes Sewing Machines, &c.,
PUBLISHER of "Cherokee Physician," "Chronology of North Carolina," "Southern Bishops," "Hickory Nut Falls," &c., &c.
SOLE Proprietor of the "AMERICAN PUMP," raising Water in all depths under 150 feet by hand Drawings and Prices sent free.
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Commission for Buying and Forwarding, two and a half per cent.
References.
McPheeters Ghoslin and John B. Odom, Esq., Va.; John Baxter and Rev. W. G. Brownlow, Tenn.; Hon. T. L. Jones, Newport, Ky.; Brown and McMillan, Washington, Texas; D. R. McAnally, D. D., St. Louis; Rev. C. C. Gilespie, N. Orleans; J. W. Stoy, Esq., Charleston, S. C.; Hon. W. A. Graham, Hon. W. W. Ellis, Hon. David L. Swain and Chas. F. Deveux, D. D., North Carolina; Myatts & Toller, Ala.; &c., &c.
Sept. 16, 1859.

COXE'S Sparkling Gelatine;
HOOFLAND'S BITTERS, FINE EXTRACT for the Handkerchief, FINE SOAP, &c., &c.,
For sale at the Drug Store
Salem Feb. 19, 49-tf n

BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS, at the Drug Store.
BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS and Lyon's Kathairon, at the Drug Store.
Pink Powders, at the Drug Store.

Rags! Rags!!
R. L. PATTERSON will give 3 cents per pound, CASH, for all good Cotton and Linen Rags delivered at his Mills in Salem.
Salem N. C. Nov. 4, 1859 30

Flavoring Extracts at the Drug Store.
ESSENCE GINGER to be had on reasonable terms by calling at the Drug Store
FINE HAIR, HAT, & CLOTH BRUSHES, at the Drug Store.
BAY RUM, at the Drug Store.
Yeast Powders, Soda, Saleratus, &c., at the DRUG STORE.
Hoofland's Bitters at the Drug Store.

ALBUMS,
A LARGE and Splendid assortment, at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

R. L. PATTERSON will give 45 cents a pine for good, flour barrels delivered at his Mill
Salem, July 6, 1859, 15-tf.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,
is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may break out in disease on any part of it. No organ escapes from its attacks, nor is there one which it cannot destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, unwholesome or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."
Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is formed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.
One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in
AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,
the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.
AYER'S
Ague Cure,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of Miasmatic Countries.
We are enabled here to offer the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Such a remedy is invaluable in districts where these afflicting disorders prevail. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. A great superiority of this remedy over every other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.
Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are *Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis* and *Derangement of the Stomach*, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.
Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Boner & Crist, Salem; — Gray, Winston; — W. P. Healy, Kernersville; — W. Thomas & Son Thomasville, and by all merchants.
At wholesale by Parrish, Ladd & Co., Richmond; N. F. Rives & Co., Petersburg; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk.

WOOD, EDDY & Co's
LOTTERIES!
AUTHORIZED BY THE STATES OF
DELAWARE, MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY,
Under the supervision of
Hon. Ralph Ely, public, under the supervision of
Commissioners, in Wilmington, Del., and St. Louis, Missouri.
Prizes vary from $2 to $100,000!
TICKETS from $2 to $100!
☞ Circulars, giving full explanations, and the Scheme, will be sent, free of expense, by addressing
WOOD, EDDY & Co., Wilmington, Delaware,
or WOOD, EDDY & Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

SARSAPARILLA.
Or concentrated lye, by which soap can be made of the best quality for 2 cents a gallon, for sale at the DRUG STORE.
FINE Extracts and Perfumery of all kinds just received at the Drug Store, among which are Frangipani, or everlasting perfume, Golden New Drop, Upper Ten, Musk Cologne, Prairie Flower Cologne, &c., &c.
For the Hair.—Bandoline for making the hair curl beautifully; Hungarian Pomatum, Black Pomatum, Hair Restorer, &c., &c.
White Diamond Soap, Honey Soap, and Ladie's Soap.
For the Complexion.—Magnolia Tablet, Lemon Rouge, &c.
Aromatic Cachou, for imparting an agreeable fragrance to the breath.
INKS.—Blue Black, Black, and Red, Coal and &c.
TO PHYSICIANS.
A FRESH supply of Medicines just received. Send on your orders to A. T. Zevely, at the Salem Drug Store.
Salem, N. C., Aug 12th, 1859.
GEORGE HUMMEL'S ESS. COFFEE, for sale at the Drug Store.

BLANKS
of all kinds for sale at this Office on reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to.
L. Y. BLUM.